

THE SLAVE INSURRECTION.

A few days since, in noticing the wills of two southern gentlemen who had enfranchised their slaves, and provided for their immediate passage to, and support in Liberia, we stated that the southerners were in favor of emancipation, but that they would not accomplish it in their own way and in their own time; and that they would not take dictation from the North, as the North would not from the South, in this or any other act, in which the North not merely had no right, but was altogether incompetent to interfere.

It is probable that, if left to themselves, the southerners will in a few years get rid of their slaves; but they will do it wisely, by sending them out of the country the moment that they are enfranchised.

What do the abolitionists here think of the contemplated insurrection on the Red River, particulars of which are given on the first page of this paper from our morning's edition? Do they not see, that a massacre in many districts of the whole white population of the South, would be the inevitable consequence?

Can they say that this very act, which has caused already nine of those wretched beings their lives, is not consequent upon some vague ideas of freedom, slowly and poisonously instilled into them, and which they can only obtain by cutting the throats of their employers.

If this is no the case here, and such a rumor has been received, which is, at least to say, more probable than the capture of the *Susquehanna* by a pirate or an oyster boat; it has been in other instances.

The principle that has engendered these dark and dreadful calamities, is the most contemptible that can be conceived. It is not philanthropy—it is not love—not pity for the slaves. Oh no! It is that meddling, meddling spirit, which induces men to mind every body's business but their own, and stirs up those, for the most part, who have failed invariably in their own affairs, to undertake the management of those of others.

There is one other motive. The love of notoriety, which is reckless of all consequences that await upon it.

There are those who would rather be abused than not spoken of at all—rather be infamous than have no notoriety.

To these men, unthinkingly, have the kind and soft-hearted lent themselves, and then been instrumental in deeds, which, could they have foreseen, they would have abhorred, despised and spurned their evil advisers and counsellors for leading them into.

We believe the dynasty of such humbugs to be pretty well over. Humbugs are falling daily, like the leaves of the forest in this nipping season. The devil will have a rich haul of state tinkers—brokers—bankers—speculators—shipplasterers—magicians, &c. &c., but more especially will he provide a snug place for the reckless abolitionists, who come to him blood-stained.

POLICY OF THE ELLEN JEWETT CLIQUE IN THE CORPORATION.—The following statement has been handed us for publication, by one of our oldest citizens. It indicates, in figures, which cannot lie, the terrible scene of profligacy which has been practised upon, since the present party came into power in the municipal government:

Mr. Editor:—Can you inform the Citizens how long it will take to eat up the City by taxes, assessments and other contingencies under the pretence of improvements?

In 1831, the city tax was	\$250,000
In 1832, only 18 years, - - -	1,250,000
In 1833, the city debt was	774,556
In May, 1837, increased in 6 years to	1,549,681
Assessments in 1832, and since, for repairs, streets, &c., besides the after filling, paving, and regulating the city only, not including the account of town property.	2,486,537

The destruction of property, such as laundries, many blocks and streets, - - - not faultless.

By the opening and raising of Centre street—this proposed to be done for the accommodation of the railroad company, we mean, if possible, to have Centre street extended to cut into the Bowery, or 4th Avenue, at an expense of, perhaps, - - - 500,000

In May, 1837, there was due the corporation from persons for improving their property by opening and regulating, which was to be obtained by selling their property in July, - - - 117,634

Much is due since for Centre and other places which will be lost by selling persons' property, probably this fall, - - - 70,000

Taxes due in May, 1837, for the year 1836, - - - 178,000

How much taxes will be left unpaid this year, considering the failure of people, and the removals from the city, - - - not known.

Can you tell where a Citizen must locate so as not to have his house cut off, or, in short, to have his property, as the corporation seem to do as they please, without any redress by the Citizen? - - - Cant tell.

As a reward for their valuable services to this deceived, cheated, beguiled community, the Broadway club asks us to elect them members of the Board of Aldermen, to the three best and most lucrative offices in the gift of the people—Joseph Hoxie for clerk, Jacob Acker for sheriff, and somebody for coroner. Really, really, these are modest demands upon a suffering people. It ought to be complied with without a murmur.

OUR HARBOR.—We call particular attention to a communication in this paper, from a naval officer. It is highly valuable and important, as relates to our harbor. It describes the Ohio—the second largest vessel in our navy—passing through the entrance discovered by Captain Gedney—and it shows that with the full complement upon board in the shallowest port at half tide. She will still have eight feet of water between her keel and the soft muddy bottom.

The writer then proceeds to call the attention of the next congress to these facts and to the long delayed appropriations for a dry dock in our navy. There can be no longer any reasonable excuse for delay as heretofore, on account of the harbor, as he clearly shows.

It is not merely a matter of right, particularly consequent upon Captain Gedney's discovery, but a matter of utility—a matter of necessity—where the public purse is to be conserved.

In the winter, our ships are now endangered by being sent, where any necessary repairs are to be made, along our dangerous coast to Boston or elsewhere, when in perfect safety, they may be overhauled here the moment we get our dry dock.

All these points will doubtless be taken into consideration, and we enjoin our own Representatives particularly not to be forgetful of them.

The whole communication is of great interest. We have received another from the same writer, which we shall shortly publish.

MISS TREE.—This enchanting actress takes her benefit this evening at the Park Theatre. She is now fully established among us as the best actress living. She has stood the test of time. Other performers have found their attractions decline as the number of their engagements increased. But Miss Tree's attractions increase with her engagements. The fact is, that a cold reading, though faultlessly correct, palls upon repetition—but where a character is lighted by the fire of true genius, it stands out like an exquisite picture, in which we see new beauties, that had escaped our previous notice, every time we behold it.

I move that all the Broadway dandies sell their curls for the benefit of the poor children, stationed around the steps of the Astor House. Who seconds the motion?

Last Locofoco Meeting.

The Locofocos assembled at their head quarters, on Tuesday evening, pursuant to adjournment, and at the appointed hour of meeting we were in the midst of them.

After the appointing of officers, &c., Mr. J. H. Riell, from the committee appointed to correspond with the Hon. Edward Curtis, stated that they had received a letter from Mr. Curtis, dated at too late an hour to prepare a report for the meeting. On motion, the letter was read as follows:

NEW YORK, Oct. 24th, 1837.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to receive your copy of a resolution of the 20th October, inst., communicating a copy of a resolution of the Equal Rights Party, adopted on the 19th inst. In reply to your inquiry concerning my votes on the resolution from the committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, securing it to be inoperative to create a National Bank, and upon the Sub-Treasury Bill, I have to inform you that my name is truly recorded, as having voted in the negative upon a motion to lay the subject upon the table. But little time was allowed for the discussion of that bill, and but little time was allowed for the discussion of my vote; should have voted in the negative. I am not aware, gentlemen, that in these votes I have departed from any opinions upon which I have been entertained by me, at the time of my election as member of Congress.

In the "declaration of principles" of the Anti-Monopoly Party, these were clauses to which I had no objections, other clauses from which I totally assented, and others which were objectionable or not, according to the construction put upon them, and these last clauses were variously construed by the members of the party.

I avowed my willingness to subscribe to the "Declaration of Principles," in the hands of your Recording Secretary, provided he would at the same time, receive a written communication under my hand, explaining at large, the sense in which I agreed to those political doctrines, and containing the limitations and exceptions, with which my assent was to be received, and would communicate that written communication to the County Convention, of the party, and whenever and wherever my name might be considered at any meetings of the party as a candidate.

Accordingly, such a statement in writing, in the form of a letter, dated the 8th of September, 8, was delivered by me to the Recording Secretary, at the moment I subscribed the Declaration of Principles, and was received by him, and communicated to the party, as a qualification by that body. The Secretary did communicate the same to the party, in County Convention, and there read the same in open meeting, and at the same meeting, after at first objecting to, and again reading and discussing the letter, proceeded by a majority vote, as I was informed at the time, to agree upon my nomination.

I beg leave, gentlemen, to refer you to that letter in the hands of your Secretary, and I ask that it may be published as a part of this correspondence, if anything on this subject be published. It is twice repeated in that letter that it is to be taken as expressive of the sense in which I had adopted the several sections of the "Declaration of Principles," and the extent to which I assented to them.

A copy of the same letter was communicated to the members of the Whig Nominating Committee, and its contents publicly stated in that Committee before my nomination by that body. I read the letter publicly, when spoken to on the subject, at the offices of the Courier and Enquirer, of the evening Star, and at the offices of the Evening Star and the Courier and Enquirer, both reported in their columns, (I think on the 23d October), the charge which had been made by the New York Times, that I had pledged myself to all the doctrines of the Anti-Monopoly Party, and that I had assented to my letter to the Whig, which ought to object. To counteract a rumor which had gone to the Whig committee, that I had given an unqualified assent to the "Declaration of Principles," several prominent members of the Anti-Monopoly party attended at the Broadway house, during the session of the Whig committee, and there assured several of the members of that committee, of the truth of the case, and that I was not considered as having given any other than the qualified assent contained in my letter, and according to the views and opinions thereto set forth.

You will remember, gentlemen, that I was unknown in politics, except as a member of the Whig party—that I was well-known to that party, in all their points of difference with the Jackson party that I had twice been elected to the Common Council by the Whigs, and had just come out of a sharp and protracted contest in the board of Assistant Aldermen, and had been elected to the Board of Aldermen, on the 23d September, 1836, and while my nomination was pending before the Anti-Monopoly party, I presided at the general meeting of the Whig young men of the city, who were assembled to a certain paper, called a "Bill of Rights," I waived my answer to that request, and referred to a former occasion in which I had made known my sentiments, and assented to the "Declaration of Principles."

Under the whole of these circumstances, I think it is fair to say, I have always had, that it was in hostility to Tammany Hall, the common enemy of the Equal Rights Party and the Whig party, that I assented to a certain paper, which gave to that party of the former party, which gave me its votes. I have seen no reason to change the opinions there expressed, and I deeply regret, if in communicating those opinions to the public, I have been misunderstood.

I am gentlemen, with perfect respect, your fellow citizen. EDWARD CURTIS.

To JOHN A. RIELL, Esq. &c., Committee.

Three groans for Curtis. Boo oo!—boo oo!—boo oo oo!

I move the letter be laid on the table. Day—I see no occasion for laying this correspondence on the table, let me meet the subject at once.

My motion was seconded by Mr. Crain. What do you want it laid on the table for? Do you want to smother it? I move the correspondence of '36 be read.

I move the whole matter be referred back to committee. Ming—I think, fellow citizens, this course is wholly unnecessary. Mr. Curtis pledged himself to us to go against banks. He has violated that pledge, and it does not become us to sit here to listen to lawyers' quibbles; but we ought to thunder out our denunciations on the head of the traitor. (Cheers.) I therefore move you, sir, as the united voice of this party, that Edward Curtis be proved recalcitrant to his party, and is unworthy the confidence of any honest political party. (Loud cheers.)

He appeared at our meeting in the Bowery, when he received our nomination, and made an eloquent speech in favor of our principles, and he then declared, to our understanding, as we are capable of understanding as correctly as most folks, that if he should be so fortunate as to be elected, he would go to Congress as the representative of the Equal Rights party, and that the whigs knew it.

Lynch the traitor. Mr. French was not in favor of doing things in too great a hurry; the greatest criminal in the country was entitled to a fair trial before he was condemned. Mr. Curtis referred to a letter which was not before the meeting, and he should like to see that letter, and find out where the fault lay—with Mr. Curtis, or the committee who had received that letter.

No, no, he said worth it. Turn that fellow out that speaking. Not quite so fast; we don't turn out here. French—I have heard rumors, charging a member of that Committee with being in the confidence of the whigs.

Name him; who is he? French—Mr. Byrdall is the person I allude to. As such stories have been circulated, I think this affair should be investigated, that the blame may rest on the right shoulders.

Day—As a member of this committee, I'm opposed to being too hasty. That's the way we did with Tammany—first denounced him, and then requested him to explain his conduct. I'm in favor of doing things right, that when we strike the blow, we may strike fair. (Cheers.)

The letter was referred back to committee, with instructions to report next meeting.

Mr. Robertson had some resolutions to offer to the meeting, and hoped they would be discussed calmly, that all sides might be heard, and that if any members of the Whig or Tammany parties were present, they would conduct themselves as if they were in the parlor of a friend. He knew it was a vexed question he was about to bring before them. It was a proposition to unite with the democracy of Tammany Hall. (Hear, hear.) Mr. R. went on to show there would be no sacrifice of principle in the proposed union; that it was their duty to support the administration in the stand it had taken in favor of their principles. (Cheers.) If we persist in our determination to run a separate ticket, we will secure the success of the Federal Whig party, and the establishment of a National Bank. (No, no, yes, yes, go on.) Of what avail will it be for us to assure the administration there are 5000 locofocos in New York, in favor of its measures, if we permit the party under the control of that venal print, the Courier & Enquirer, to succeed? (Cheers.)

You're out of order; you've spoke long enough. Hear him; hear, hear.

Mr. R. then proposed that a committee should be appointed to wait on the locofoco candidates, not nominated at Tammany Hall, and request them to withdraw. I move it's laid on the table.

R—I hope it will be discussed. R—I spoke long enough—question.

Fiora—I move Morgan L. Smith be reprimanded by the chair; he's interrupted every speaker that has got up yet.

I move that all the Broadway dandies sell their curls for the benefit of the poor children, stationed around the steps of the Astor House. Who seconds the motion?

Smith—Mr. Fiora is a bank man; he owes bank stock. You're not able to own bank stock. Take care of the Herald—Bennett's here—you'll all be in the Herald. Where is he?—order—chair.

Smith—That resolution says we are to request our candidates to resign. Are we to serve them this way, after they have accepted our nomination? (No, no.) Can we support a man that voted for the suspension laws? (No, no.) Shall we turn working men off our ticket for Tammany Hall lawyers? (Bah! a general hiss.) You can't hiss me down (hiss). I can speak louder than any Tammany lawyer can hiss (hisses loud and loud).

Order—question—adjourn. Gentlemen, for God's sake let us have order. Job Haskell—Fellow citizens, our party has taken a stand for principles (we know it)—some Tammany men don't want to know it.

Three cheers for Harrison—order. Job went on to read the pledge adopted at Tammany Hall in '34, and then continued, Many signed and voted that pledge. I fulfilled my agreement with the people, and for daring to do so, they threw me overboard, and sent those who did not fulfill their agreement back again; on that account we left Tammany Hall. (Oh, ho.) The candidates at Tammany have not pledged themselves (They have). They have not. It's a lie. I can prove it, for I had one of their circulars sent to me, and it asked, Do you believe in the President's Message?—not will you go against banks? They want to steal your birthright. (Hisses.) Tammany have a majority in this room tonight, but there are men in this party who will die before they desert principle, and a thousand such men, well armed in principle will kill you at the ballot box, if you don't go right. (Job concluded his speech for principle in the words of some immortal poet, with whom the reporter has not the pleasure of being acquainted.)

After some pertinent remarks from Mr. Bowie, in favor of a union with the Tammany party, Mr. J. N. Crain, one of the locofoco candidates for Assembly, obtained the stand, and in an able speech withdrew his name from the ticket, and advised his friends to support Thomas Hertell, a man who had always supported their interests in the legislature.

Three cheers for Crain. Give him a black mark—draw black lines round Crain's name.

A comical looking little genius, whom they called Derricksen, mounted the table, and discoursed as follows:

Fellow citizens, (hiss) I stand here (hiss) immovable! (The manner in which he pronounced the last word, and the grand flourish he made with a hickory stick which he had in his hand, before planting it on the table, was irresistible, and the whole meeting broke out into a loud laugh.) Tammany Hall has been obliged to succumb down to us, and ask us to resign. (No, no.) They want to trample us down. (And then the little man got down, followed by the huses of the meeting.)

After several amendments had been proposed, Mr. Roberts withdrew his original motion, and offered one in its stead, providing for the appointment of a committee to meet on this occasion. I have no doubt we had as desirable of the advancement of true democratic principles. (Cheers.) The Tammany party have appointed a committee of conference; if we appoint a similar committee to confer with them, it certainly is a measure that can be productive of no evil; and good may result from it. The Tammany party hold some principles in common with us, and I hope we are willing to meet them half-way. As a candidate, I have no personal feeling on the subject, and if any arrangement can be made for a union of the parties, I am willing to retire from the contest cheerfully. (Cheers.) At the same time, I would not wish to sacrifice any principle. If the candidates at Tammany Hall are willing to sign our Declaration of Rights and pledge, I will not oppose them; for then, I believe we could form a union ticket, without sacrifice of principle. If they will sign this pledge unreservedly, I will retire from the nomination without a request. (Cheers.)

After some remarks from Colonel Ming, in which he expressed himself as being in favor of the committee, and a union, if the Tammany party would act justly in their nominations, the question was put by yeas and nays, and the resolution of Mr. Robertson carried by a vote of three-fourths of the meeting.

At the request of Mr. Crain, Levi D. Slamm read an extract from a private letter he had received from Amos Kendall, which stated that General Jackson approved of Van Buren's measures, and expressed a hope that the democracy opposed to the union of bank and state might unite and crush the self-styled Conservative and Whig parties.

The meeting then adjourned without being edified with a speech from our little friend Banker.

CHARACTERISTIC SKETCHES OF DRUMMERS.—Lieutenant Skirt is rather fond of chemists, but they are out of his line. "Pay respect to the Elders," says Lycurgus, and as the Lieutenant visits Elders very frequently, we suppose that he is a great admirer of the Spartan. This youth is withal a very fine honest fellow, and one whom it does no good to associate with, and as CARTER writes,

"His virtues many, and his faults are few."

Tommy Sleek.—The ruddy face and robust form of this youth, are accompanied by a voice and manner as soft and as insinuating as a professed petti-maire; and as he follows his victims close at heel, he reminds us of "the wily cat that tracks the mouse."

He is a quiet and persevering drummer, who eschews liquor, and avoids giving offence, and as such deserves our commendation. He is rather in the acquiescent or apocynaptic line, and therefore not an over pleasant companion, but his moral qualities are unobjectionable.

Meddling Will.—This gentleman is a near relative of "Jingling Johnny," but no more like him than "Hyperion to a Satyr."

He has taken it into his head that he is handsome, and to enforce this, he has a perpetual grin on his face, which assimilates him more to the "laughing hyens" than to aught else. His curiosity amounts to impertinence, and is offensive to a degree; on this head, he has had some severe rebuffs, but they have not contributed to mend his ways. Altogether, we do not know a more unpopulous member of the class, and think him a body of small calibre.

For a time, Mr. Editor, we must part. Our heroes are on the wing: Commodore Flourish—Comet Skinfint—Sir Thomas Bullfrog—Lord Chesterfield—the Colonel—&c. &c. &c. have either started or are about to start, for the north and south, there

"To trust their brief hour," and to enlighten the natives and show them examples worthy of their strictest notice. Bombast, meanness, dress, and winning grace, are all ably represented; thus, in the absence of so many, our strictures would lose their force, and our portraits cease their attractions.

Among the few who seem destined to winter with us, Alexander Bounce, stands pre-eminently; seldom is it that a smile enlivens his face, his great powers have placed the sneer of contempt upon his features, as if he felt

"How far above this transient sphere," "His fortune had raised him."

And close upon his wake, follows our light hearted friend "Jeremy Diddler," the tailor's dread, and wash-woman's favorite. "The charmer" has taken a fond farewell, and soon we may chaunt Mrs. Hemans's dirge,

"They are gone, all gone," and hope that fate may soon bring us once more face to face.

W. T.

ALFRED WILLARD, IMPORTER OF Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Brushes, &c. Wholesale dealer in SHELL, HORN AND IVORY COMBS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. No. 73 Maiden Lane, (up stairs), New York. e18-1m*

Window and Picture Glass, &c. ENGLISH CROWN Glass, with Patent Swivel Diamonds, always for sale at the importer's. GEORGE CHANCE, 14 Spruce st. e18-1m*

IF JOHN LOWE, late of Chelsea, England, should see this advertisement and will apply to JOHN CONNAR, New York, he will hear of something to his advantage from his relatives. Should he not be heard from, a reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for satisfactory information concerning him, on application as above.

It is possible he may be in Texas. Should this reach there, and editor kind enough to give it an insertion, will be conferring a great kindness on a highly respectable family. e12-2w*

HUSSING & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF DRESSING CASES, POCKET BOOKS, Russia Leather & Rosin Wood Writing Desks. No. 86 William street, corner of Liberty street. e18-3m*

PATENT MOUNTING BELTS. A most superior and indispensable article for travellers, who require safety and convenience. No. 86 William street, corner of Liberty street. N. B. An extensive and general assortment of POCKET BELTS, of every quality and size, from 50 cents to \$75 per dozen, from 10 to 15 inches, constantly on hand and for sale. Pocket Books and Card Cases, of pearl, shell, ivory, leather, &c. e18-3m*

JOHN GILBERT begs to inform his friends and the public that he has commenced a Commission Business IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. LIBERAL ADVANCES Cotton, and all other articles of Produce CONSIGNED TO HIM.

He will also purchase merchandise for country merchants on order at 24 per cent commission, and exercise his best judgment and taste in the selection of goods for a long experience in mercantile pursuits, having resided several years in one of the southern states of many years, and the last five years in New York, he hopes to receive a liberal patronage. The utmost despatch and careful attention to instructions will be strictly observed. e14-3m*

HALLS AND PARTIES. Supplies of small and large Banquets at the shortest notice, by DODWORTH'S FASHIONABLE QUADRILLE BAND, to be found at No. 15 Thompson st. e28-1m*

Fine Watches and Watch Glasses. THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of gold and silver duplex and lever Watches, Watch Glasses, &c. which he offers on liberal terms. JOHN HAROLD, 59 Nassau st. e17-1m*

Vanilla Cream Candy, MANUFACTURED BY H. B. & G. V. INVENTOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE RECEIPT 131 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK. e14-3m*

PHALON'S NEW AND SPLENDID STYLE OF HAIR CUTTING. Next door to the Zoological Institute. e19-3m*

COUNTERFEITS.—Base, unprincipled counterfeiters. Druggists and others continue to make and vend counterfeit BRANDRETH PILLS. This is a gross and infamous fraud, and one more that it is IMPOSSIBLE to procure the

GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS at a drug store, or of any one who is a dealer in other medicine than Brandreth's.

Further, never forget that every authorized agent has a certificate of agency signed in Dr. Brandreth's own hand writing, and also by the General Agent of the County or State where such authorized agents reside.

Never purchase unless the is exhibited. NEW YORK, No. 137 Hudson st. e14-1m*

NOTICE TO FIREMEN. And all others who wish to keep their feet dry during the inclement season.

H. NEWELL, of Canal street, respectfully gives notice that he has succeeded in manufacturing the much desired article, a

WATER PROOF BOOT. that he warrants to be perfectly impervious to water, which he is enabled to sell (in consequence of the great reduction in labor and materials) at the reduced price of five dollars per pair.

Constantly on hand, Gentlemen's fine boots from \$25 to \$50. Diederich Helms, M. D. surgeon. 1010 Broadway, New York.

From Germany, begs leave to recommend himself to an American public, as a qualified and experienced Surgeon and Dentist. Profound knowledge and long practice allow him to claim that he can deserve and retain the confidence of a generous public, if an opportunity be afforded him to display his science of skill and industry in several European States have derived great benefits.

He would also take the occasion to recommend his newly invented composition artificial Teeth, which will endure even longer than natural ones, and which can be fitted by sets as well as by the single piece. e17-1m*

Pickley's Peruvian Steel Cutlery. THE SUBSCRIBER has just received, and now offers for sale, for CASH, the most splendid and extensive stock of his CELEBRATED CUTLERY, the quality and finish of which cannot be surpassed, to which he now invites the attention of the trade. The stock comprises—

PERUVIAN STEEL KNIVES, with Pearl, Ivory, and Black Horn handles, warranted good, and ready for use. ROSEWOOD AND LEATHER Seven Day Cases, containing Pearl, Ivory, or Black Horn Razors, one for every day of the week.

PERUVIAN STEEL DIRKS, in great variety. PERUVIAN STEEL PEN AND POCKET KNIVES, with Pearl, Ivory, or Black Horn handles, warranted good, and ready for use. Cards containing 1, 2, or 3 dozen of Dirks or Penknives, as ordered.

Three beautiful Rosewood "nutrim in parrot" DRESSING CASES, the most complete travelling cases ever made, each containing 1 set, 53 pieces, silver handled TABLE CUTLERY. Rosewood Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Military Travelling Cases, Dressing Rolls, Ladies' Cutlery Cases, &c. &c. &c.

W. M. PICKSLAY, 36 Cedar street. Over Jackson's 37 Pharmacy Store, Corner of William and Cedar sts. e21-1m-3m*

TO LET.—The block of houses, entrance 219 Maiden Lane street, will be rented from the 1st November to 1st May, at a low rate to good tenants. The houses are all completely fitted, finished throughout, and arranged expressly for small families, combining cheapness and respectability. Apply to

JOSEPH HOOKEY, 221 Madison st. e26-3t*

FARMS IN TOMPKINS COUNTY. One of 120 acres, situated within 4 miles of the flourishing village of Ithaca, on which is 30 acres seedland, 100 acres of meadow and young orchard. This is a very level, soil excellent and well watered, and lies about three miles from Cayuga Lake, and near the Ithaca and Owego Rail Road.

Also, one of 84 acres, 12 miles from Ithaca, and about our miles from Newfield village, on which is about 25 acres cleared, the remainder well timbered, and will be sold at a very low price.

Also, one of 95 acres, 11 miles from Ithaca, and about three miles from Stearns, on which is a first rate orchard of grafted apple trees in full bearing, good frame dwelling, barns and other outbuildings, and a splendid assortment of cattle, consisting of 10 cows, 2 calves, and 2 horses.

Also, one of 75 acres, on which are a large double two story dwelling house, and three other dwelling houses, a store, a saw mill, paper mill, wagon maker's shop, blacksmith's shop, barn, sheds, orchard, &c., and will be sold together or separately.

Also, one of 75 acres of wheat land, on which is about 45 acres of very valuable pine timber, and 30 acres cleared and sown with wheat, and about two miles from Varna. A small stock of merchandise will be taken in part payment. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., to Mr. Woodward, 36 John street.

IMPORTANT.—The subscribers, grateful for the extensive patronage so liberally bestowed on them since the opening of their one price Hat Establishment, would inform the public that they still continue to manufacture and vend their inimitable short curled and plain hats, at the reduced price of \$4.25, being a clear saving of 15 per cent, as they are warranted to be surpassed by none in the city at 55. They are light, fine and durable, and possessed of all the qualities which will retain until worn out.

These Hats are becoming all the vogue amongst those who study gentility of appearance with economy of price, as they possess those requisites in a greater degree than any Hats now offered for the patronage of the public.